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THE WEATHER — PARIS: Saturday sunny, perhaps stony. Temp. 25-31 (77-85). Sunday, similar. LONDON: Saturday, sunny and dry. Temp. 26-31 (79-89). Sunday, similar. CHANNEL: Slight. ROME: Saturday, cloudy. Temp. 26-31 (79-82). NEW YORK: Saturday, cloudy. Temp. 26-31 (79-82).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

No. 29,615

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The U.S. Embassy in Moscow, a favorite target of Soviet electronic espionage attempts.

Electronic Espionage Devices Are Found In Secret Shaft at U.S. Embassy in Moscow

From Wire Dispatches

MOSCOW, June 2 — Espionage devices were discovered in the U.S. Embassy here last week concealed in a secret shaft that led to a tunnel and a Soviet apartment building where U.S. officials found a Russian in a room full of electronic equipment, it was learned today.

The shaft, which was discovered late last week, stretches from the top floor of the eight-story south wing to the basement. Security men checking behind radiators discovered the bugs.

In Washington, State Department spokesman Tom Reston confirmed that devices "of an intelligence-gathering nature were found" and that a protest had been lodged with the Soviet Foreign Ministry in Moscow.

The south wing houses mainly junior employees and does not have a high security rating. But U.S. diplomats were concerned that the equipment that was found could have been used to monitor the neighboring central wing.

This central wing contains the embassy's political and military sections and the offices of Ambassador Malcolm Toon. It was seriously damaged by a fire last August, but is now mostly rebuilt.

Strange Wires Found

The sources said that men checking behind radiators in one of the apartments on the fourth or fifth floor of the south wing found a wire that they did not think belonged there.

The wire led to the shaft and U.S. officials traced it to the top of the building where they found an aerial, the sources said. Then they followed it down to a tunnel that passed under a room where Soviet employees who clean the embassy are allowed to change their clothes.

The embassy reinforced its Marine Corps security guard on the roof and at least at one point along the tunnel as early as last Saturday in case the Russians realized their system no longer was secure, the sources said.

A cat and mouse game involving the tunnel began with U.S. officials removing a brick at night only to find it replaced the following morning.

Eventually, U.S. officials made their way along the tunnel to a nearby building and found a room where a Russian was sitting in front of a bank of electronic consoles and other equipment. He fled, the sources said.

Embassy officials had not previously been aware of the existence

Serious studies of acid rain are producing some grim, pernicious prospects: perhaps the most serious environmental dilemma of the century.

Everytime It Rains... Maybe Acid Is Falling

By Ward Sinclair

WASHINGTON, June 2 (WP) — Everytime it rains, it is not pennies from heaven but corrosive acid that is showering down on the earth. Much of it is sulfuric acid, pumped into the atmosphere largely by coal-burning electric power plants, and it drifts to all corners of the globe. The menace of "acid rain," as it is called in the environmental-science field, is certain to be discussed increasingly if coal moves into the pre-eminent energy position sought for it by the Carter administration.

Acid rain is attacking fish life, making lakes sterile, marring forest production and penetrating soil and snowcaps.

Studies Sound Alarm

The first serious studies of acid rain are producing some grim and pernicious prospects for the future, Leon Dochinger told a conference of environmental officials here yesterday. "It is perhaps the most serious environmental dilemma of the century," Mr. Dochinger said. "We are talking about sulfur and nitrogen oxides, which come from coal burning and automobiles, from natural sources such as volcanoes and forest fires." Mr. Dochinger is an air-pollution specialist for the Department of Agriculture. He is co-author of a new paper on acid rain, from which he read at an Environmental Protection Agency research conference.

Gene Likens, of Cornell University, Norman Glass of an EPA branch in Corvallis, Ore., and Mr. Dochinger have reached these findings, among others:

- Rainwater, particularly in the Eastern United States, has become increasingly acidic in the last 15 years.

- Bodies of fresh water in the Northeast, in Eastern Canada and in Northern Europe are endangered by acid rainfall. In Norway and Sweden, the problem is acute. Fish populations, principally trout and salmon, are declining in acidified Scandinavian lakes. The same thing is happening in New York's Adirondack mountain lakes — acidity is up and many of the lakes have virtually no fish life.

- There is a strong belief, although not entirely documented, that acid rain is impairing forest growth. The rate of growth has declined in the Northeast and in Scandinavia since 1950 and it is thought that the rain is a factor.

"The entire Eastern United States is being inundated by acid precipitation, and it has grown during the last 17 years," Mr. Dochinger said. "But we still have a long way to go to know about the chemistry of this acidity in the United States." Mr. Dochinger said that "most" of the pollutants from the burning of fossil fuels "are being transported long distances" so that no place is immune from the acid rain.

They added said that this was why the security guard was increased. U.S. officials did not want the Russians to think that they had any chance of removing the gear once they had been found out.

U.S. officials are assessing the damage it did to security and puzzling over how the gadgetry works.

Although the exact nature of the equipment was unknown, an official said that it apparently was not limited to eavesdropping devices.

Technical Assessment

"We're still trying to figure this puzzle out," the official said. "We're doing a technical assessment of the problem right now. But it might take some time to determine precisely how it [the equipment] works."

Diplomatic sources here said that the electronic equipment could have been there since the 1950s when the U.S. government first leased the building from the Russians.

A source said that the equipment might never have been found if special U.S. crews had not been sent to Moscow to repair damage to the embassy caused by last year's fire.

"They suggested a thorough sweep of the embassy and we're glad they did," the source said.

The discovery also raised new questions about what Russian firemen might have done when they entered restricted parts of the building to fight the blaze.

But an official in Washington said that a link between the fire and the spy equipment was remote.

The official said that a connection between the equipment and the low-level microwaves that the Russians have been using at the embassy was more likely.

Power Supply

Some officials have speculated that the microwave bombardment could be connected with intelligence gathering activities, possibly supplying power to spy equipment concealed in the embassy.

The Moscow embassy historical library has been a target of Soviet espionage. In 1964, the State Department disclosed that at least 40 microphones were found hidden in the walls of the embassy.

In 1960, a microphone was found in the eagle's beak of a U.S. seal on an embassy office wall. Later, during a United Nations debate on the U-2 spy incident, U.S. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge displayed the seal when countering Soviet charges of U.S. spying.

U.S. Said to Freeze SALT; Carter Adamant on Denial

By Robert G. Kaiser
and Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON, June 2 (WP) — The United States has decided to freeze the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, effectively precluding an agreement this summer with the Soviet Union, authoritative government sources said yesterday.

The decision stems from the Carter administration's analysis of the domestic and international political climates, according to sources close to the president and in key government agencies.

Authoritative sources said that the net effect of the new administration's tactics on the talks would be the rejection of new Soviet proposals during the freeze.

Unsatisfactory Proposal

A White House official said that Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko made a new proposal last week on one of the outstanding issues, but that it was "less than satisfactory." The official said: "We told them it was not enough. They are going to have to do most of the coming from here on out."

The official characterized the administration sources reporting the freeze as persons who "think we are being too tough."

According to other reliable sources, the administration has calculated that it would be a domestic political mistake to sign a SALT agreement in the present atmosphere, during a congressional election year and with Mr. Carter under pressure from hard-line critics.

The administration also reckons that freezing the talks can be useful domestically and with the Russians in implying strong displeasure with Soviet and Cuban policies in Africa, these sources said.

WASHINGTON, June 2 (IHT) — President Carter, pledging to push aggressively for a new arms limitation agreement with the Soviet Union, today angrily denied a report in The Washington Post that he has placed a freeze on the negotiations.

"This story is totally inaccurate," he said. "It damages our country; it damages my credibility; it damages the prospects for the continuation of the basic policy of our government, which has not changed since I came in office, that is, to proceed aggressively with SALT negotiations."

The newspaper stood by its copyrighted story, written by Robert Kaiser, a specialist in U.S.-Soviet affairs, and Walter Pincus, a prize-winning investigative reporter. After the president's statement, Benjamin C. Bradlee, executive editor of The Post, said: "We still believe that our information is correct ... that recent decisions taken by the administration have had the effect of freezing SALT negotiations in such a way that agreement this summer is precluded."

"He was about as angry as I've ever seen him," said press secretary Judy Powell, describing President Carter. Mr. Powell said the president telephoned him at 7 a.m. and then arranged to meet with the press in his Oval Room office to denounce the article personally — a step unprecedented in his administration. Mr. Carter said that his objective was "to conclude a [SALT] treaty as early as possible, without delay because of other considerations and to make sure that that treaty, when concluded, was in the best interests of our country."

Mr. Carter, who ignored attempts by reporters to ask questions, said that the possibility of a freeze on SALT negotiations was never discussed, "even informally." He said that he understood that "inadvertent inaccuracies" sometimes would creep into news accounts and added that he accepted that. "But this morning," he said, "there was an example that I think was serious enough to warrant a direct appearance before you by the president of the United States."

Mr. Carter said: "Before this story was published, the reporters were informed that the story was totally inaccurate. The editors decided to go ahead with it anyway."

But this approach is hotly disputed inside the government. Sources in several agencies blame Zbigniew Brzezinski, Mr. Carter's national security adviser, for persuading the president to adopt tactics that could jeopardize a new SALT agreement.

One risk perceived by some officials is that Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, who is in frail health and who is regarded throughout the administration as an important supporter of SALT, might not survive the U.S. freeze in the talks.

A second risk is that the Russians, with or without Mr. Brezhnev, could decide that they are fed up with U.S. decisions to put off SALT agreements just as they appear to be within reach. The Ford administration behaved similarly in 1976 after the Soviet Union sharply increased its aid to leftist forces in Angola.

Authoritative sources said that although there are three issues still unresolved in the negotiations, only one requires substantive bargaining; the other two would fall into place if the first were resolved.

Until recently, U.S. planners had been counting on a U.S.-Soviet summit this summer in the United States — but outside Washington — at which Mr. Carter and Mr. Brezhnev could have completed the SALT negotiations.

Summit Deemed Premature
But the White House decided last month, on the eve of Mr. Gromyko's visit to the United States, that a summer summit would be premature.

As a result, the Gromyko visit — once thought of as the last important step in the path to the summit and a new SALT pact — instead became the forum for the new U.S. strategy.

That strategy, sources said, was described in a televised interview Sunday by Mr. Brzezinski who said: "We have made, it seems to me, very proper, balanced [SALT] proposals. If they are accepted, we will be in a better position."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

5 Killed in Bombing of Jerusalem Bus

PLO Claims Responsibility

JERUSALEM, June 2 (AP) — A bomb ripped apart a Jerusalem bus during the pre-Sabbath afternoon rush hour today, killing 5 persons and wounding 23 in the deadliest terrorist attack in Jerusalem since this year, police said.

The Palestine Liberation Organization in Beirut claimed responsibility for the bombing. Its statement, distributed by the Palestinian news agency WAFA, did not say which guerrilla faction carried out the attack.

A police spokesman said that the dead were a 12-year-old boy, an 18-year-old man, two 15-year-old girls and a U.S. citizen from Baltimore named Richard Fishman. At least six persons were listed in critical condition.

Israel Radio reported an 81-mm mortar shell was the explosive device used in the bus bomb.

Near Yad Vashem

The blast occurred shortly after 1 p.m. as the bus entered the affluent Bayit Vegan neighborhood of West Jerusalem, just opposite Yad Vashem, Israel's memorial to the six million Jewish victims of the Nazis.

The bomb blew off the rear of the vehicle, curled up the roof into 6-foot jagged strips and splintered the windshield of a bus following behind.

It was the 11th terrorist incident in Jerusalem this year. In previous bombings 3 persons died and more than 50 were wounded. A bomb explosion on a bus Feb. 15 killed 2 and wounded 48.

The worst terrorist attack in Israel's 30-year history took place on March 11 when Palestinian guerrillas attacked a bus on the Haifa-Tel Aviv highway, killing 35 Israelis. That raid was followed by Israel's March 15 invasion of southern Lebanon to eliminate Palestinian bases.

Attacks Continued

The assaults have continued, however, often involving easily disguised bombs left on buses. On April 26 two West German volunteer workers were killed when a pipe bomb was thrown into a bus in Nablus on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan.

On May 20, passengers waiting to board an El Al Israeli airline flight to Tel Aviv from Paris' Orly airport were attacked in the boarding area. Several French passengers were wounded in the assault but the three Palestinian guerrillas were killed by French and El Al security men. Two French policemen also were killed.

Mr. Mobutu is said to have alleged that the Belgians broadcast relations with a country which the official Belgian radio carries false information all day and thus offers a forum to the assassins and high-way "bandits." Mr. Mobutu was quoted.

The agency quoted Mr. Mobutu as saying that his opponents were "those who are responsible for the massacre of numerous Belgian nationals in Kolwezi" and who continue to do so.

He reportedly said that Belgian's attitude could "jeopardize Belgian-Zairian relations."

The news agency said that the

'76 Death of U.S. Ambassador to Lebanon

Orly Terrorist Tied to Slaying of Envoy

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, June 2 (IHT) — An Arab terrorist killed in a shoot-out at Orly Airport two weeks ago has been tentatively linked to the murder of an American ambassador.

The man was identified as Mahomed Awada, 25, a Lebanese mem-

ber of a clandestine leftist organization set up by George Habash, leader of the hard-line Palestinian guerrilla Front groups.

According to Al-Manar, a London-based Arab newspaper, Awada headed a squad that murdered Francis Meloy Jr., the U.S. ambassador to Lebanon, and his economic counselor, Robert Waring, after

seizing their car at a roadblock in 1976 during the Lebanese civil war.

The newspaper has in the past carried accurate information about the Front groups.

Knowledgeable sources here confirm that Awada's name appeared in earlier secret investigations into the deaths of the two diplomats, and they said that U.S. anti-terrorist services have been notified of his role in the attack on Orly.

A year ago, U.S. sources said that Mr. Meloy's killers had been identified and were at large in southern Lebanon.

Awada — known to the French authorities as a militant leftist — entered France on May 10. The authorities suspect he obtained arms in Paris from a member of the Baader-Meinhof gang who was arrested the next day trying to leave the country and was later extradited to West Germany.

International logistical cooperation has existed between the Baader-Meinhof gang, the Japanese Red Army and George Habash's organization since a terrorist summit held in 1972 in a refugee camp outside Tripoli, Lebanon.

Awada belonged to Mr. Habash's Lebanese underground group, the Socialist Labor Party, which has long been believed responsible for the deaths of the American diplomats in Beirut.

The Orly attack in the El Al lounge apparently was intended to copy the massacre of passengers at Tel Aviv's Lod Airport executed in 1972 by the Japanese Red Army on behalf of Mr. Habash's Palestinian movement. In the Orly attack, the Socialist Labor Party adopted the cover name "Sons of South Lebanon," Al-Manar said.

The Orly attack was foiled in a

lounge in which French police and El Al security men gunned down three terrorists.

Zaire Reportedly Threatens to Break Belgium Ties

BRUSSELS, June 2 (AP) — President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire has threatened to break diplomatic relations with Belgium, the Zaire press agency, AZAP, reported.

Mr. Mobutu reportedly said last night that he had given his Foreign Ministry

Syria Ready to Help in South**Lebanon Security Plans Made**

By Marvin Howe

BEIRUT, June 2 (NYT) — The presidents of Lebanon and Syria agreed yesterday on new measures to restore Lebanese authority in the southern part of the country, which was occupied by Israel in March and is to be evacuated by the Israelis on June 13.

There was no final communiqué after the two-day summit meeting in the Syrian port of Lattakia, but from various public statements it was clear that the Syrians, who ended the 1975-1976 Lebanese civil

war and restored general order in the northern and central parts of the country, are now ready to help the Lebanese in the south.

The UN peacekeeping forces currently in parts of the southern border area already evacuated by the Israelis, yesterday reported activities by all sides "contrary to both the letter and spirit" of the UN mandate.

A UN spokesman warned against continued armed infiltration from the north; the exchange of hostile actions by parties in the

north and the consolidation of positions by parties and interests where the Israelis have not yet withdrawn.

This was an allusion to recent infiltrations by Palestinian guerrillas and their Lebanese leftist allies, shooting between Lebanese Christian rightist forces and the Palestinian-Libanese leftist forces, and movements by Israeli troops and their Lebanese rightist allies.

The UN spokesman at the headquarters of the peacekeeping force in southern Lebanon declared there was "a serious escalation" of the clashes in that area.

At the close of yesterday's talks, Syrian President Hafez al-Assad said that agreement had been reached on the need for the Lebanese army to move into south Lebanon to restore national sovereignty. However, he gave no details.

Army Called Unready

Military sources close to the Lebanese command have said the army is not yet ready to take on any defense missions. The army split largely on Moslem-Christian lines during the civil war, and efforts to restructure an "integrated" force have been slow to take hold.

Lebanese President Elias Sarkis spoke circumspectly of "increased coordination" between Syrian-led Arab deterrent forces and Lebanese security forces.

But in Beirut, press reports from Lattakia said yesterday that the two presidents had agreed that the restructured Lebanese army would begin assuming security duties in southern Lebanon and the Beirut area on June 13.

The radio of the Phalange, Lebanon's leading Christian rightist party, went even further, quoting "sources close to the Lebanese delegation" and said that Syrian and Lebanese troops would be deployed in the south.

Troop Positions

The report said the Syrians would move to the strategic Qasimieh bridge, to an army barracks at Tyre that is headquarters for the French UN troops, and to Arqaib in the southeast, where most of the Palestinian guerrillas have regrouped. Also, according to the Phalange report, 2,000 Lebanese troops would be deployed south of the Litani River, which was the northern limit of the Israeli invasion.

The Phalange report could not be confirmed. If true, analysts said, it would represent a major change in political attitudes.

First, the Israelis have warned in the past that they would not tolerate Syrian forces south of the "red line," which coincides with the Zahrani River.

More recently, however, when the Syrians refrained from supporting the Palestinians against the Israeli invasion, Israel was said to have given the Syrians the green light to move south to the Litani River, but to have been refused by Damascus.

Syrian Position

Syria, which has a political alliance with the Palestine Liberation Organization, paid lip service to the Palestinian guerrillas' struggle against the Israelis but said publicly it could not be drawn into a war for which it was not prepared.

The Syrian position has become increasingly difficult as pressures mount inside Lebanon to curb the Palestinian armed presence here — generally considered the cause for the Israeli invasion. The pressures come particularly from the Christian rightists, but also from conservative Moslems.

The Lebanese Parliament has demanded an end to all armed Palestinian activism, as well as the disarmament of all groups except the Lebanese army. However, although the PLO has agreed to curb its activities here, it refuses to disarm and claims it has the right to an armed presence under the 1969 Cairo accords. Damascus is known to be urging the PLO to "make adjustments" to ease tensions with the Lebanese.

Leon Friedman, a Hofstra Law School professor who is handling the case for Mr. Eikenberry and the American Civil Liberties Union, read an FBI memorandum yesterday in U.S. District Court in Brooklyn which indicated that the request for information had been routed through a former FBI agent working on the House Appropriations Committee staff.

The memo said that Rep. Rooney had wanted to obtain on a "strictly confidential basis" any information the bureau might have on Mr. Eikenberry, and made it clear that Mr. Eikenberry was planning a political campaign against Rep. Rooney.

Blind Memo Approved

Notations on the memo indicated that the late J. Edgar Hoover, then FBI director, approved the recommendation of two top aides, Nicholas Callahan and John Mohr, that some material be furnished in a "blind" memorandum that could not be traced back to the bureau. But the memo also indicated that the FBI director vetoed a suggestion that the bureau's New York office make a "discreet check" on Mr. Eikenberry.

The material furnished in the "blind" memorandum detailed an experience that Mr. Eikenberry had had in Mississippi, where he had attempted to serve a subpoena on a local law enforcement official in connection with a civil rights case. The official had refused to accept the subpoena and had physically attacked Mr. Eikenberry.

Yesterday, FBI Director William Webster said in a statement issued through his press spokesman, Homer Boynton, that his agency "is not now and will not become involved in partisan politics." He added that "the integrity of FBI files and investigations must and will be free from political influence."

Differences among NATO weapons systems — one of the biggest challenges facing the alliance — can be tackled by making the systems adaptable for use by any member, says Rep. W.C. Daniel, D-Va.

After the two-day NATO conference in Washington, Rep. Daniel said proposals by some NATO nations to standardize all the members' equipment are impractical.

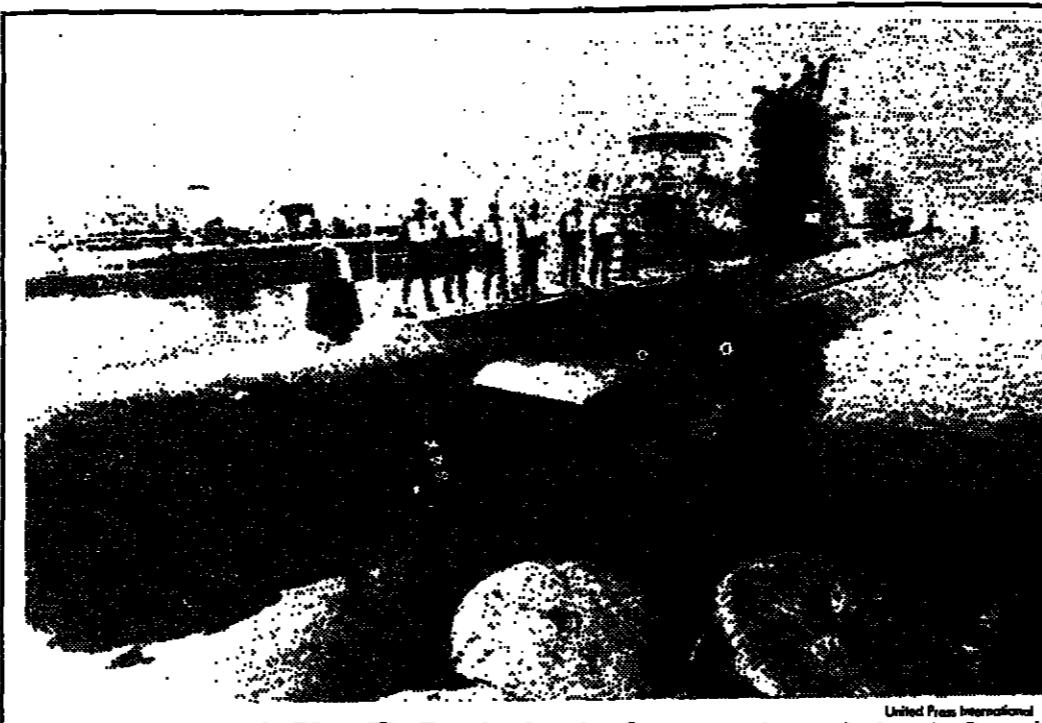
"Standardization is easy to explain but will be difficult — if not impossible — to implement. The British will insist on British-made equipment, the West Germans on West-German-made, and so on," Rep. Daniel, chairman of a subcommittee on NATO standardization, said yesterday.

"It is ridiculous, for example, that the allies cannot service each other's airplanes," he said. "Ridiculous, but true."

By developing such items as common starting units, ammunition and jet fuels along with some cross-training, the problems will not be cured but they will certainly be improved," he said.

Pot Found in Police Plot

MEXICO CITY, June 2 (UPI) — Police have uprooted a marijuana field found in the gardens surrounding the Police and Traffic Administration headquarters here.



United Press International
HAPPY ANNIVERSARY — The French submarine Ouessant arrives at the base in Groton, Conn., to celebrate the bicentennial of the U.S.-French alliance of the American Revolution.

All-African Force Sought**Final French Troops to Return Home**

From Wire Dispatches

PARIS, June 2 — The French Foreign Legion paratroopers in Zaire's Shaba province will be flown to their bases in Corsica beginning on Wednesday, the office of President Valery Giscard d'Estaing announced today.

A communiqué said that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing ordered the air lift to be used to take food and medicines to the hard-hit population of the Kolwezi region — presumably on the outward flight.

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If the French succeed in putting together a force of African officers and troops, sources said, the United States is ready to fly them into Zaire.

The U.S. role in the evacuation and replacement operations would be limited to providing airlift and supplies, not combat troops or advisers, U.S. officials said.

Paris Meeting
Representatives from Belgium, Britain, France, the United States and West Germany are to meet in Paris on Monday to discuss ways to organize a pan-African force.

Last Aug. 9, the State Department told a Somali military aid mission here that the arms could not be supplied while the war continued.

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The U.S. role in the evacuation and replacement operations would be limited to providing airlift and supplies, not combat troops or advisers, U.S. officials said.

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PERFORMER FALLS — Workmen watch helplessly as a young aerialist, Diana Terdik, plunges about 30 feet to a construction platform. Miss Terdik, who was publicizing a net. About 1,000 spectators witnessed the Thursday accident.

play in midtown Manhattan and was hanging from a rope by her teeth, suffered multiple fractures. She worked without a net. About 1,000 spectators witnessed the Thursday accident.

Contributions of Nearly \$4 Million

Gulf Oil Lobbyist Details Gifts to U.S. Politicians

By Judith Miller

WASHINGTON, June 2 (NYT) — Documents filed in Federal District Court yesterday show that the Gulf Oil Corp. made nearly \$4 million in contributions during 11 years to more than 100 senators, numerous members of Congress, 18 governors, state judges, and scores of state and local politicians, including President Carter, when he was governor of Georgia, and Vice President Mondale, when he was a senator.

Although many Gulf officials have previously testified about political contributions made by the Pittsburgh-based firm, the sworn statement of Claude Wild Jr., a former Gulf lobbyist, is the first detailed account of the payments on behalf of Gulf he said he disbursed from 1962 through 1973. It includes a complete list of the senators to whom Mr. Wild made contributions.

It is difficult to determine whether many of the politicians who received contributions violated any laws. While it is illegal for corporations to contribute to federal campaigns, many states, such as Georgia, permit politicians to accept corporate contributions. Moreover in most cases, the politicians probably did not know that the source of their contribution was a corporation. Finally, the statute of limitations has expired on many of the gifts.

'Never Realized'

Mr. Wild says in his deposition that 90 percent of the contributions were received by senatorial aides or campaign treasurers and that "many times I am sure the senator never even realized who it was from."

According to the sworn statement, Mr. Wild made a \$1,000 contribution to Mr. Carter in the 1970 gubernatorial race in Georgia.

A spokesman for the White House said that Georgia state law permitted corporations and individuals to make unlimited contributions to candidates for state office. Disclosure of such contributions was not required until 1974, the spokesman said.

In addition, the deposition states that Mr. Wild gave a contribution to Mr. Mondale for his 1966 senatorial race. Mr. Wild said that he could not recall the size of most of the contributions.

House Votes Tax Credits On Private Tuition Fees

By Art Pinc

WASHINGTON, June 2 (WP) — The House, defying threats of a presidential veto, gave overwhelming approval yesterday to a tuition tax-credit bill designed to aid parents of pupils in private and parochial schools as well as parents of college students.

The bill now goes to the Senate, which is expected to pass a more generous version. The House also may take up later a rival plan proposed by President Carter that would extend existing U.S. college scholarships to middle-income students.

The measure approved yesterday would allow parents of college students to reduce their federal income taxes by up to 25 percent of the amount they spend on tuition and fees up to a maximum \$100 a student this year, \$150 in 1979 and \$250 in 1980.

The tax credit for private and parochial elementary and high school tuition would be somewhat less — 25 percent of tuition and fees, to a maximum of \$50 a pupil this year, and \$100 in 1979 and 1980. In both cases, the credit would take effect Aug. 1.

Bitter Fight

The vote on extending the tax credit to cover elementary and secondary school tuition reflected the bitter fight between Catholic and private school groups and those representing public schools.

Spokesmen for public schools, including Joseph Califano Jr., the Health, Education and Welfare secretary, have warned that providing a tax subsidy for private school tuition would increase the exodus from public schools and seriously hurt many systems.

Mr. Califano, who signed a friend-of-the-court brief generally in line with the court's ruling Wednesday, said that he thought constitutional law required the court to rule that the First and Fourth Amendments permit issuance of search warrants without requiring police to first use "lesser intrusive means."

'No' to Searches

But that question is "very much different," Mr. Califano said, from the issue as to whether the U.S. government should follow such a policy. Mr. Califano, the No. 2 man in the Justice Department, gave a firm "no" to the police question.

"I don't think the Justice Department or federal law enforcement

problems," Mr. Wild said. "They have got deficits, they have got entertainment expenses, they have got cars to buy, kids to educate, fur coats to buy, mistresses. I suppose to take care of. Any number of things."

Misdemeanor Charges

It is believed that the deposition completes the Securities and Exchange Commission's action against Gulf Oil and Mr. Wild. The SEC, Internal Revenue Service and the Justice Department have all conducted investigations of the payments disbursed from a multimillion-dollar Gulf fund at home and abroad. Gulf Oil settled the complaint filed against it by the SEC.

Both the company and Mr. Wild pleaded guilty last October to charges of making an illegal contribution to the 1972 Senate campaign of Sen. Sam Nunn, D-Ga.

Both Gulf and Mr. Wild pleaded guilty to misdemeanor charges. The

"Politicians have got all kinds of

Battle With Senate Expected

House Unit Tightens Abortion Aid Curb

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, June 2 (WP) — The House Appropriations Committee voted yesterday to tighten curbs on federal funding of abortions for low-income women, sparking prediction of another yearlong battle with the Senate on the issue.

No formal separate vote was taken as the 55-member committee routinely approved the tighter abortion curbs as part of the appropriations bill for the Department of Labor and Department of Health.

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If Life Endangered

Meanwhile, White House sources said that President Carter is upset and may be urged by advisers to veto the \$58 billion money bill once it gets through Congress because the committee added more than \$800 million to the president's requests for a variety of programs.

The biggest increases were more than \$300 million for the National Institutes of Health, \$125 million

for medical schools and \$260 million for higher-education aid.

Opposition

Groups such as the National Abortion Rights League argue that this would rob low-income women of the right to abortion, because they cannot afford to obtain it privately. They have also argued that the tight provision bars Medicaid abortions even where the fetus is known to be malformed or abnormal, or where severe mental damage to the woman may result from the pregnancy.

Nellie Gray, president of March for Life, an anti-abortion group, said after yesterday's action that even allowing abortions only to save the life of the woman is too permissive. She said it would permit "an awful lot of both mothers and babies to be hurt" through phony certifications by "doctors, mothers, everybody" that the woman's life was in danger.

Today, Greece means business

On 'Immigrants' From Other States

Course Softening Texas Culture Shock

By Nicholas C. Chris

HOUSTON, June 2 — Americans do not move to Texas, they immigrate — just as they might resettle in a foreign country.

And "immigrants" have been arriving in greater numbers to take jobs in the thriving urban centers of Dallas-Fort Worth and Houston. But once resettled, they experience a kind of culture shock; they realize that Texas looks upon itself as different.

Now, Rice University has created a course that teaches newcomers how to live in Texas. Called "Living Texas," the course has attracted almost 300 students to the first class, mostly adult professionals who have moved here from other regions.

Dr. Mary Macintyre, a co-founder of the course, said it is aimed at "people from the outside" — or non-Texans. "We felt there's a certain mythology to do with Texas," she said.

'Unique State'

Dr. Linda Driskill, the other founder, said: "It's just that Texas is different and unique and we'd like to help a lot of people find out what it's all about and get involved rather than staying culturally isolated when they move here — usually in sequestered apartment complexes, trying to create the environment they just left."

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Working on an Africa Policy

The NATO summit talked over Africa and warned Moscow not to exploit "situations of instability and regional conflict in the developing world." That's not so much a policy as an attitude, and a tentative attitude at that. It suggests that as a group the allies are concerned about the specter of resource-rich Africa tipping into greater instability, and about the spectacle of the Russians and the Cubans intervening in successive crises—but they are wary of confrontations and quick fixes and want to proceed at a measured pace. Such caution is probably well advised. Certainly it's not surprising NATO has always had trouble formulating common policy toward regions outside Europe. The alliance had not systematically debated on Africa before the United States brought the subject front and center at the summit. It is enough for now, we suggest, that NATO should be concerned with the problem.

* * *

To identify the different officials contributing to Africa policy, however, is to underline the policy's chief limitation: its failure to tie regional considerations to strategic ones. This is a requirement created not by U.S. fancy but by the fact of Soviet and Cuban intervention, which has created a strategic factor where one did not previously exist. Not alone, the Carter administration had not anticipated the importance of this factor. Since it is complex and politically volatile, there were bound to be different views on how to deal with it. And so there are. NATO's warnings to Moscow and the proposed Pan-African force are part of the international response the administration is seeking. But they hardly represent a comprehensive policy. The administration, with its allies in Europe and its friends in Africa, will have to continue the work of creating one.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

To Extradite Terrorists

The arrest by Yugoslav police of four suspected West German terrorists comes as welcome news for all societies whose openness and toleration make them targets for political violence. Now the Yugoslavs should complete their good work by turning over the suspects to German authorities.

* * *

Since 1975, Yugoslavia and West Germany have had a treaty providing for the prompt extradition of criminal offenders. The treaty does not cover "political" offenses, and politically motivated violence occupies and undefined middle ground. So the West German authorities are asking the Yugoslavs to regard the four prisoners as ordinary criminals; if the West Germans can demonstrate that the four are wanted for acts of violence and not for unpopular views, the Yugoslavs are likely to comply. The record of collaboration between the two countries is good. The West Germans have either extradited or punished members of anti-Communist Croatian na-

tionalist groups that have frequently attacked Yugoslav representatives abroad.

Generally, however, extradition of persons accused of political terror has long been a contentious issue. There has been widespread resistance to U.S. and West German proposals for an international convention requiring either extradition or severe punishment of foreign terrorists. Opposition has come especially from some African and Arab states, which often sympathize with terrorist activities.

* * *

Given these difficulties, the only alternative seems to be to strengthen bilateral or regional arrangements, like those in Western Europe. But the end to be sought is a recognition by all governments that giving refuge to terrorists is not an isolated act; it perpetuates an international anarchy in which no society is secure.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

After the NATO Talks

President Carter's excellent words [at the conclusion of the NATO conference] are profoundly welcome. Prime Minister Callaghan's comments, guarded though they were, about the capability and the will to offset misuse of the Soviet bloc's strength, show that NATO members may at last be facing the external threat.

The creation of a new empire in Africa for the Russians, the Cubans and the East Germans, comes after 10 years of appeasement. They can take what they want by force with no fear of effective resistance. Only a fool would suppose that Soviet expansion will stop there. The beauty of imperialism is that it is self-financing. Africa yields to the taker, gold, diamonds, copper, cobalt, vanadium, manganese and uranium.

Beyond Africa, the Soviets are looking to the Gulf, the Arab oil states and the trade routes. If their game plan works as sweetly as it has so far, they will not need to use a crude tank force in Western Europe. The feeble policy of detente will of necessity be replaced by simple compliance.

However, our worst and final mistake would be to lurch from compacency to defeatism. Those states which recognize the Soviet Union as their enemy are one another's friends. An alliance of necessity can spring up which involves black African states, South Africa, Iran, the Arab oil states, and above all, NATO's best friend, China. NATO requires a common unclouded defen-

sive undertaking, whatever the financial cost. It also needs the oddly assorted but impressive range of new allies whom Soviet threats have made available.

—From the *Daily Express* (London).

Europe and Japanese Cars

Last year, Japan shipped 1.3 million cars, about 45 percent of its total car exports, to the United States, and 660,000 cars, 22 percent of the total, to Western Europe. Some European manufacturers are worried over the possibility that Japan's share of the U.S. Market could be eroded by the new U.S. small cars (many of which are priced below their Japanese counterparts) and that Japanese exports will be diverted to the only other volume market available, Western Europe. If the world motor industry is to avoid the retreat into protectionism and market-sharing which has taken place in steel, the Japanese must resist the temptation to flood the European market.

Some increase in their market share is likely and indeed welcome as long as they go on producing cars that people want to buy, but a sudden and disruptive increase in exports to Europe would be self-defeating. In the meantime, Japan must continue to encourage imports of European cars; some progress is being made here, but on the most optimistic estimates car imports into Japan are unlikely to rise much above 100,000 for several years.

—From the *Financial Times* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

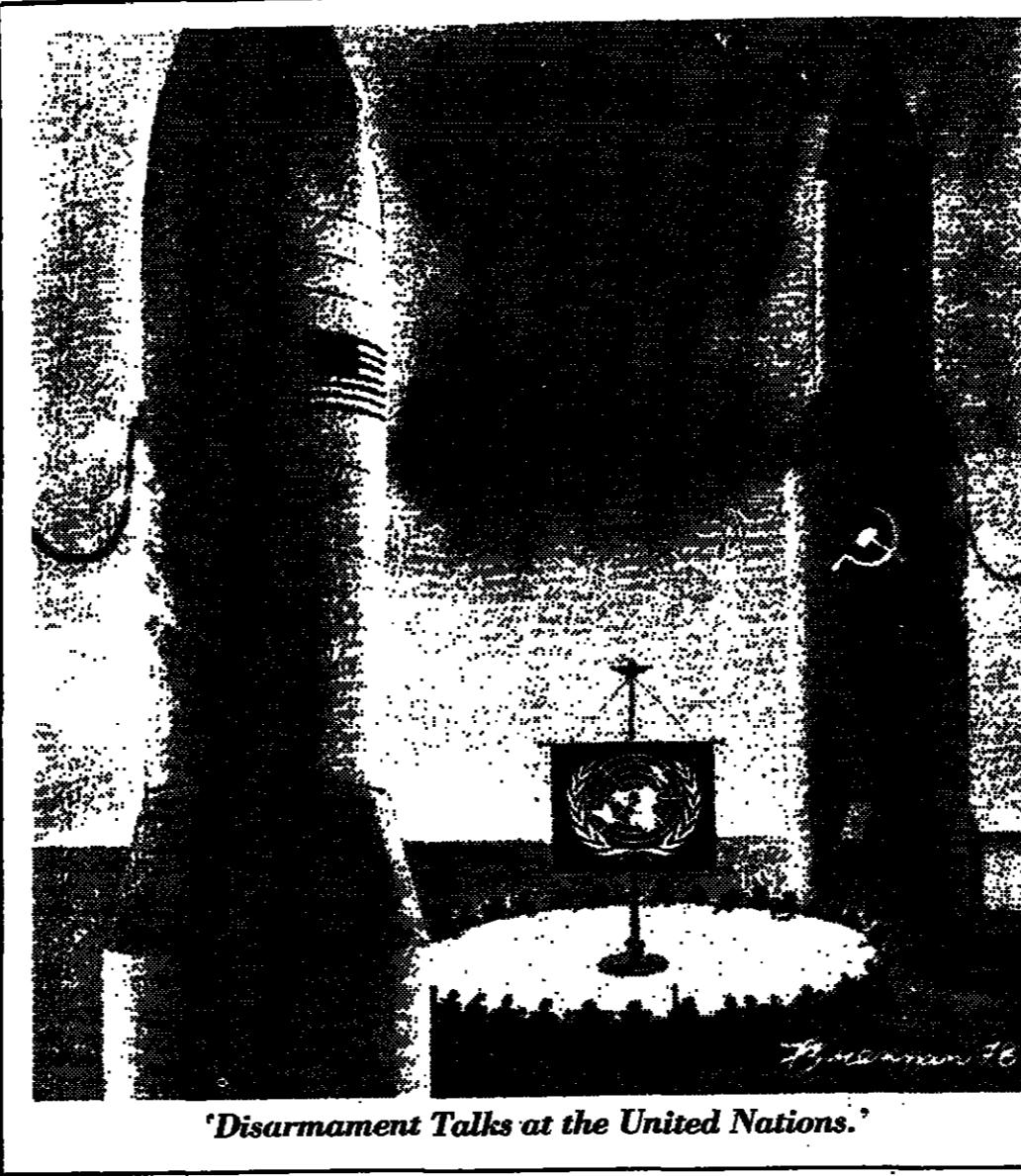
June 3, 1903

PARIS—The grass of the Pelouse de Madrid, in the Bois de Boulogne, was set on fire yesterday, causing quite a panic among the women in the vicinity, many of whom abandoned their parasols and picked up their skirts to facilitate their progress as they ran out of harm's reach. Pigeon shooting was going on at the time and there was a considerable number of people present.

Fifty Years Ago

June 3, 1928

PEKING—The surrender of Peking, stronghold of north China, within the next 24 hours, became assured today when it was learned that Gen. Chung Tso-Lin, the Manchurian warlord, had decided to evacuate the city by midnight. It is understood that he had made arrangements to hand the capital peacefully to southern forces under Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.



'Disarmament Talks at the United Nations.'

Kremlin View of Disarmament

By Alexander Druzhinin

MOSCOW—With the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament now under way in New York, it is worth while to compare the positions of two countries on which above all depends the solution of this problem. They are the Soviet Union and the United States, which have stockpiled the largest armories of modern weapons and consequently bear the greatest responsibility for practical steps curbing the arms race and ultimately leading to general and complete disarmament.

The latest events furnish us with many facts for such a comparison. Let us begin with the position of the Soviet Union, formulated in a program now before the General Assembly special session, a program outlining practical ways of ending the arms race.

These wars, the Soviet Union should help to reach four main objectives. The first is to end the production of all kinds of nuclear weapons. The second is to stop manufacturing and prohibit all other types of mass destruction weapons. Then the Soviet Union proposes a halt to the development of new kinds of conventional weapons with a great destructive force. It also considers it necessary to reduce the expansion of armies and buildup of conventional arms by powers that are Security Council permanent members and by countries tied up with them by military agreements.

Fast Stockpiles

It will be readily seen that the main emphasis in this program is on nuclear disarmament. That is understandable. The world has now such vast stockpiles of nuclear weapons that even a most fertile imagination cannot fully visualize the consequences of their use. It has been estimated that the total yield of nuclear weapons available in the world at present is 1.3 million times greater than that of the bomb the United States dropped on Hiroshima in 1945. Can disarmament be discussed in earnest so long as there exist these nuclear arsenals and the potential danger of a nuclear conflict associated with it?

In the United States and other Western countries a lot is said nowadays about the serious threat to the world presented by the race in so-called "conventional" arms which account for some 80 percent of all weapons available to countries of the world. Well, that must be granted. The Soviet program, submitted to the UN General Assembly special session, in addition to nuclear disarmament measures, also suggests steps aimed at curbing the race in conventional weapons.

The program, therefore, reveals a comprehensive, realistic and concrete approach to the disarmament problem. We will not say that it will be easy to carry it out. What matters first is a desire to do so. Also important is a clear understanding of the fact that there is no

Letters

Land of Israel

This is a reply to Pilar Fiederspiel of Geneva (Letters, May 5), especially to the passage "... for to do so would require Israel's return of all of Palestine to the Palestinians" and to her challenge to Begin's conscience. Begin is one of the few leaders in this world who still has a conscience.

Everyone has the right to think whatever, and to get his knowledge from any sources he may wish. But when someone writes in the press that they claim to know the truth, they may influence people who are impartial.

Were it not for some of the information media, which have been giving free rein to distorted thought, I do not know whether we would be

reading such letters in the press, challenging the very right of Israel to exist. I do not even wish to discuss here the right of the nation of Israel to the land of Israel. The fact is that when I sat down to write this letter, I found myself half-way through at 10 pages, so much do I have to say about one of the biggest lies mankind has ever invented. Not only do they ignore the existence of the Jewish people as a nation, but they have invented a "nation" which has never existed, the so-called "Palestinian nation." I would not deny that here is a refugee problem of Palestinian Arabs, which came about as a result of war, which Israel did not start.

E. EVIONI

self at one and the same time. The sincerity of the intentions to get rid of all its ensuing dangerous consequences. And now I would like to turn to the position of the United States.

The assumption is that this position was set forth at the UN General Assembly special session by Vice President Mondale. True, some U.S. commentators, with whom I agree, say that his speech formulated no position, but only contained a standard list of proposals which offer no hope of the United States diminishing the role of nuclear weapons. But lack of a constructive position is also a position. And this is sufficiently clear if one takes a look at the role which the United States plays in building up NATO's military field, unfortunately, do not always demonstrate the sincerity of the United States' desire to help in ridding the world of the arms race.

Alexander Druzhinin is the political observer the highest journalistic title in the Soviet Union of the state radio and television network. He regularly appears on Soviet television with analysis of all aspects of Soviet-U.S. relations and has written extensively for all leading Soviet journals. His articles have also appeared in many U.S. papers. Prior to becoming a political observer, Mr. Druzhinin had for many years served as head of the Washington bureau of the Soviet radio and television network. He wrote this article for the International Herald Tribune.

Crisis of French Communists

By Norman Jacobs

PARIS—The French Communist Party is undergoing the most serious crisis of its postwar history. The crisis began with expressions of rank and file discontent over the party hierarchy's conduct of the recent legislative elections—the policy flip-flops that occurred during the campaign and, subsequently, the efforts of party leaders to make the Socialist party solely responsible for the defeat of the left. It then developed and broadened into a wide-ranging attack on the lack of intraparty democracy.

In retrospect, the surfacing of the crisis appears to have been inevitable. Three-quarters of the party's present membership has joined since 1968; about a half since 1972. Within the last decade, and particularly since the 22d Congress, these newer and relatively younger elements have heard their leaders drill into their ears that socialism and democracy are inseparable. Not surprisingly, many rebelled when they attempted to express their views of what went wrong in the legislative elections and found that the pages of the party press were closed to them.

So we have two approaches to the disarmament problem. One of them—Soviet—is marked by consistency and a desire to do everything possible to put an end to the arms race. The other, which seems to be adhered to by the United States, is a dualistic one. On the one hand, Washington says often of the arms race, "It is a top-priority task of U.S. policy. On the other hand, steps are being taken to whip up the arms race within NATO and to add to their arsenals newer and more deadly kinds of weapons, such as Cruise missiles, mobile MX missiles, Trident submarines, etc."

The disarmament problem, however, cannot stand a dual approach. One cannot disarm and arm him-

Discontent

Marchais' relaxed attitude, no doubt, encouraged some to express their dissent. And had they been permitted to state their views in official party publications, their discontent would have probably been appeased. What transformed developments into a major crisis was the continuing refusal of party leaders to open the pages of L'Humanité to a free-forum discussion of party policy.

The fundamental issue became the undemocratic nature of "democratic" decentralism through which the leadership exercises control over the party and determines its policies. Reacting against the decision to deny them access to L'Humanité, critics broke party discipline to speak their minds in the bourgeois French press. Thus, toward the end of April, readers of Le Monde were treated, first to a three-part series of critical articles by the party's leading "liberal"

To Justice White: A Dissenting Note

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The Supreme Court's 5-3 decision that police can get warrants to make unannounced searches of places owned or occupied by persons believed to be innocent of criminal activities prompts me to write this letter:

Justice Byron R. White. The Supreme Court of the United States, Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Justice:

One day, if you ever have time, I wish you'd come down to The Times and tell us how to deal with the practical problems of gathering the news in Washington under your latest majority opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States.

You say for the majority of your brethren that cops can come in here provided they have a court warrant, and search our files and notes without prior warning ... if they suspect we have evidence that somebody is breaking the law.

This makes a fundamental difference, if the police can demand access to newspaper files, under court orders, which the government can easily demand, then anybody who differs with the government will hesitate to tell the truth.

All the information that exposed the facts about the Vietnam tragedy and the Watergate conspiracy came into the press from insiders who were determined to tell the truth as they saw it. They took the language of the 14th Amendment quite seriously.

For beginners, have you ever seen good reporter's notes after hours of private conversation with some, dubious or even criminal character or senator? They are a jumble of words, underlined phrases, squiggles; question marks, hiccups, and mystifying clarifications, known only to the reporter.

If you gather them all up, it would serve you wrong. You would be more confused than you were before. And even if you could get at the truth, where would you place the blame? On the publisher and chief executive officer of the paper or on the editor who assigned the story to the reporter, or on the reporter who was merely carrying out his assignment?

Let's suppose this had been in effect a few years ago. It would have been very easy for Nixon to get a court order to raid The New York Times. He knew precisely where the Pentagon documents were. The New York Times staff was working with all the Pentagon papers in the New York Hilton Hotel, and, under this Supreme Court ruling, he would have been able to seize them and block the publication of the Vietnam story.

The Watergate crisis is an even better illustration of the dangers of this Supreme Court decision. If

your majority judgment, Justice White, had been in place as the law at the time of the Watergate break-in, Nixon would probably have been able to cover up the whole political and moral mess.

The cops would have been able to come into The Washington Post with the authority of Nixon and Attorney General Mitchell, armed with court orders, and have been in a position to intimidate everybody in command. They tried to do it anyway, but at The Washington Post, as at The New York Times, they were told to fight or get lost.

The troubling thing to us in the press is what may now happen as a result of this Supreme Court decision. Mr. Justice, it is not really that you have said that the press is the same as everybody else, but that you have said also that our efforts to get at the truth, in private conversations, are subject to government inquiry on demand by government officials.

This makes a fundamental difference, if the police can demand access to newspaper files, under court orders, which the government can easily demand, then anybody who differs with the government will hesitate to tell the truth.

All the information that exposed the facts about the Vietnam tragedy and the Watergate conspiracy came into the press from insiders who were determined to tell the truth as they saw it. They took the language of the 14th Amendment quite seriously.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized."

Interpret

You, Mr. Justice White, have undertaken to interpret this in a different way, and Mr. Justice Stewart disagrees.

"It seems to me self-evident that police searches of newspaper offices burden the freedom of the press. The most immediate and obvious First Amendment injury caused by such a visitation by the police is physical disruption of the operation of the newspaper."

So there is a fundamental difference, not only within the Supreme Court, but also between the court and the press in its practical everyday work. If the press is told by the Supreme Court that it is subject under government court orders to turn over its news and files, it will have to do so, but the most important thing is that its sources of information, fearing exposure, will dry up, and this will change both the press and the courts beyond anything that Mr. Justice White expected.

The crisis besetting the Communist Party is thus far from over. It is different from other crises in the party's postwar history in that the party's intraparty democracy is still in play, and the party's leadership is still in control of the party.

Were the dissenters somehow to succeed in altering party practices and infusing a significant dose of democratic procedure in essential areas of party governance, there can be little doubt that the French Communist Party would become much more attractive to potential members and constitute a much more formidable challenge than it presently does to rival French parties.

A Challenge

Such a challenge, needless to say, has little prospect of materializing. The loyalty of party leaders to "democratic" centralism in the Lenin-Stalinist tradition appears rock-firm, representing as it does an ideological commitment that guarantees the maintenance of their control over the party ... and job security as well.

The ultimate upshot of the present crisis is thus predictable: The party hierarchy will impose its will. And the revolving door through which over 6 million French citizens have entered the party and then left it will spin again as the newest crop of frustrated and disillusioned members pass through to join the ranks of those who quit before them.

INTERNATIONAL **Herald Tribune**

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Chairman

John Hay

Theater in London

Anecdotes With Melodramatic Flavor

By John Walker

ONDON, June 2 (IHT)—Good intentions are never enough, as John Haire's "Lost Worlds," the National's Comedie Theatre, a sequence of three short plays which are designed to show that their author is a caring man rather than a careful craftsman. His sincerity is never in doubt, his skill as a dramatist and writer is less certain.

The plays are scarcely more than anecdotes of a melodramatic flavor which may be an inevitable response to the situations—two are concerned with the present-dayish troubles and the other deals with the psychic colonization of a young Cambodian girl denied access to her true identity by being adopted by a fashion-conscious London couple.

The weakest is the first, "Newflash," about the death of an ailing mother and her three daughters living in a derelict farmhouse in South Armagh. The connection between domestic and public waste, between events in the wider world and the daughters sacrificing their lives to maintain their mother's fantasies and their mother's own sacrifice in regaining ownership of the farm—all this is fumously handled, depending upon such vacuous utterances as "an Irishman's home is his history."

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Their sudden death from a stay shell is the first instance of the heavy irony which marks all the plays and seems less to arise out of the play than to be an author's device for ending a drama that has no way to develop.

Manhunt for Bridegroom

The second and best of the plays, "Wedding Breakfast," is set in a wrecked Belfast house where a young couple celebrate their marriage outside casual slaughter continues and a manhunt begins for the bridegroom.

The situation to a scene of suffering peasants, which is cleverly done but is vulgar propaganda nonetheless.

Haire's dialogue is better read than spoken, for it has an uneasy strain after literary effect that is frequently too sophisticated for his characters. Robert Kidd's direction, and the acting, is efficient rather than inspired, treating the author's work with seriousness that it does not justify.

Something I thought impossible has happened in the theater this year: British musicals have gotten worse, finally sinking to the level of the rapidly amateurish rock musical "Big Sin City" at the Round House. (What is happening to the Round House, which promised to become the volcanic center of alternative theater and instead resembles an extinct molehill?)

Those responsible for this latest miscarriage describe it as "a zany send-up" and "a spoof to end all spoofs" (would that it were). What this means is that they have substituted parody for originality or talent.

The show has been assembled rather than written by Neil, Lea and John Heather from parts of other successful musicals, films and television shows. There is a private eye out of Chandler or Spillane's (the confusion is theirs), a white-faced MC and a dance sequence derived from "Cabaret," gang warfare between the East Side and the West Side in choreographed routines, a cool character named Ponzie who is only one letter removed from Fonzie of "Happy Days" and a disco scene based on "Saturday Night Fever."

There is an Elvis imitator, another character who might have escaped from "The Rocky Horror Show," two cops called Starsuck and Krunch and a narrator in the transformation of the set from an in-



Veronica Duffy (Eina) and Anna Manahan (Rosy) in "Wedding Breakfast," one of three new plays by Wilson John Haire.

Photo by G. J. G. (AP)

person of Jack Wild, who is still, 10 years later, giving us his chirpy Artful Dodger from "Oliver!"

Parody is intended to have a critical function. Here, it has none; it is simply an attempt to disguise lack of purpose, an easy means of establishing characters without effort, so that the show limps from one knowing reference and briefs to another.

The unoriginal progression is matched by most of the music and by the basic plot, which, even in this context, is startlingly stale—

"The story of a country boy searching for his lost love" in the show's opening words. He finds her, loses her, meets another girl.

Poverty is not confined to its idea but encompasses its staging. The set consists of two flights of stairs to suggest scenes as various as prison cells and strip clubs. Bill Kenright's direction is as wretched as the rest of the show, either putting too few or too many people on the stage and giving no sense of location or movement to each scene.

There is a lack of specificity that a musical based on current fashion must possess to succeed. "Big Sin City" has two currencies—dollars and pounds—and locals whose accents vary from transatlantic to cockney, sometimes in the same speech.

A few of the cast—notably Nicholas Chagrin, Ellie Smith and Linda Dobell—give some indication that they might give better performances in better circumstances. But it is difficult to believe that there will be a worse musical this or any year, although that may be underestimating those involved in this added titubation.

The largest classical contest for young people between the ages of 16 and 32, it has launched the careers of such American winners as pianist Van Cliburn and soprano Jane Marsh.

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Galleries

Savinio Retrospective Records Tragic View

Rome

Savinio (1891-1952) Retrospective, Palazzo delle Esposizioni, 104 Via Nazionale, Rome, until July 18.**Savinio** was a dilettante in the best Stendhalian sense of the word who, never laboring like a solemn professional, delighted in and enjoyed what he did. A composer first, then a painter, and at all times a very lucid and articulate writer, his art was an assessment of the state of change and turmoil of Western thought and tradition from the turn of the century until his death in the 1950s, illustrated in strange and vivid conundrums. He arrived in Paris in 1910 and, changing his name to Alberto Savinio, he began a busy musical life while writing essays, reviews, manifestos and librettos. The start of World War I found him in Italy, first in Florence, then in Ferrara.

One of Savinio's first drawings (1918) in this show of an enigmatic curtained temple with a veiled figure, is characteristic of what was to come. His first sold painting is of himself as a little boy from a family photograph, of a sweet child in Victorian velvet, but with giant hands as if made of concrete. Then there are flossily painted personages in middle-class clothes and poses and with the heads of animals. Zeus looks in through the hotel room window, Poseidon creeps over the edge of dawn. Marble flowers bloom in a thunderstorm. Temples are peopled by lizards. All are fragments of classical myths manifesting themselves in modern obsessive dreams. Magic edifices, intricate machines are symbols of scientific and mental progress useless in the wilderness of ancient drives. Here Savinio's fantasy is at its most satiric and stirring. By contrast, the portraits of friends are only too real: Done with unblinking honesty, they could be considered uncharitable were it not that the truth is hard to bear for painter and sitter alike; each wrinkle, each vein, each contour is added up unsparingly. For all their harshness, or because of it, these oils are bold and grand.

That his technique is so fluently painterly while he has no use for aesthetic and visual niceties, is not the least of his paradoxes. He was most intent on painting out his philosophy and so exorcising as best he could a tragic view of time and the inevitable. Besides oils and drawings from international collections, the present exhibition contains photographs of family and famous friends, some examples of Savinio's enormous output of pub-

lications, scores and sound tracks of his music and mock-ups of his stage sets and opera costumes.

Pierpaolo Pasolini, Work From 1941 to 1975, Palazzo Bruschi, Piazza Pantalica, Rome, through June.

The late poet and filmmaker's lively imagination manifests itself in painting and drawing as well. His early pen studies of nudes in the country are detailed and intriguing. Later oils and portraits of close friends, himself and La Callas are whimsical, full of verve and illuminating. More than anything, the poet's gentle humanity, his sympathy for his fellow beings are here cunningly and touchingly at play.

Jordi Garcia, Werner Bischof, Photographs, Pan, 3 Via del Fiume, Rome, until June 17.

Garcia, a young artist from Barcelona, is extraordinary. He has a knack of fusing painting with photography in a perfect way. In his prints of city corners he singles out an object and painstakingly details it, often in sour strange colors — the way artisans colored old postcards with aniline dyes. The effect is startlingly beautiful. More than mere photographs, these are haunting pictures which last.

The Swiss Bischof was at his best as a reporter for Life, Fortune and Paris Match. His prints, which once were thought stunning, today look traditional. His famous last shot of a little Peruvian piper, after the death in 1954, aged 38, is also on view.

Scialoja, Editalia, 525 Via del Corso, Rome, through June.

A veteran abstractionist shows the gouaches, oils and reliefs of the last few years. He has always used a vertical mark. Now in wide bands, downward strokes of varying grays, sometimes on newsprint, sometimes on bare white, he creates seemingly loose but subtly constructed and graded continua.

—EDITH SCHLOSS.

Paris

Fernando Maza, Galerie Messine, 1 Avenue de Messine, Paris 8, to June 23.

Letters, ciphers and ampersands stand, lie and crawl about these small oils and watercolors. The subject matter is Maza's standard and, in a sense, it is a pretext for painting when practically all subjects seem to present problems.

Maza takes real pleasure in the act of painting and this inward delight

**'The Artist's Mother'** by Savinio, 1934.

is communicative. What attracts the eye is not what is ostensibly happening to his little figures — although they obviously have a life of their own — it is the rare satisfaction one feels at seeing paint well handled. But the figures themselves have ambiguity in the style of a trophic little world in which they rather groggily try to assert themselves. It is not clear whether they are unfortunate avatars of the inanimate which those who have a high fever may observe. One may think that the genre is minor — Maza's friends ask him if he isn't just about tired of painting letters — but one cannot resist finding the manner excellent.

Salon de la Jeune Peinture, Palais des Glaces, Avenue Franklin Roosevelt, Paris 8, to June 15.

This salon reserved for young painters was strongly political in the 1960s and is somewhat less so now. It is not a place where one can go to find revelations of "unexpected talent," but it is, in all its disorder, an acute expression of the inarticulate thrashings of young artists who are still, in many cases, fighting the battle of their convictions

with blunt instruments. Youth is the moment of absolute outrage. This does not mean that later on one no longer feels outrage, but simply that one tries to channel its energy instead of just letting it explode. Such are the laws of growth, and if youth did not let its outrage and anger explode in one way or another, prospects would be dim. Here it is, then, an awkward monument to a discontent which is abundantly justified, the world not being what it should be in the light of our hopes. But a feast for the eyes? Hardly.

Mihail Chemiakin, Galerie Carpenter, 46 Rue du Bac, Paris 7, to June 10.

The theme of masks is eminently suitable to Chemiakin's temperament and in this exhibition, entitled "The St. Petersburg Carnival," we have an intricate imbrication of mask upon mask. Chemiakin's reptilian figures fit snuggly into one another like pieces in a puzzle. It is a sinister carnival, like an insinuating dream which Chemiakin renders in an obessional light and a manner which is faithful to his style, medium, color and line.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

'Spanish Forger' Gets New York Exhibition

By Lee Lescaze

NEW YORK (WP) — After considerable detective work, the Pierpont Morgan Library here has mounted a one-man show that 50 years ago would have distressed the artist, embarrassed some art historians and lowered the value of a number of collections.

The show collects about 75 works of the "Spanish Forger," who worked well into the 20th century but was so successful in concealing himself that even the name he carries is most likely in error. It is doubtful that the Spanish Forger was Spanish.

In the early years of this century, when artists in Paris laid the groundwork for the startling changes in painting that influenced the world, the Spanish Forger was also active — creating fake 15th and 16th-century French and Flemish works.

Paris was the center of the art world and it also had a thriving school of forgery before the Spanish Forger came on the scene. His skill, his success and the volume of his work make him special.

The detection of the Spanish Forger's work has been associated with the Morgan Library since 1930, when its first director, Belle Da Costa Greene, was shown a painting of the "Beurothal of St. Ursula." Count Umberto Ginoi was seeking to sell the painting to the Metropolitan Museum for £30,000 and the museum wanted Da Costa Greene to corroborate its identification as the work of Maestro Jorge Ingles, who was active in Spain around 1450.

She declared it a fake and, because Ingles was Spanish, dubbed the artist the Spanish Forger. (The Metropolitan didn't buy it.)

100 Works Added

William Voelkle has added about 100 works to the known examples of the forger's art in three years of research preparing for the Morgan show. Voelkle's work brings to about 150 the paintings, manuscripts and single leaves from manuscripts attributed to the mysterious artist.

"I wouldn't be surprised if the curators were doubled after this show," Voelkle said in an interview. In fact, he hopes one result of the show will be that people will bring more possible forgeries to his attention. "The next one I see could provide a clue to the identity of the forger," said Voelkle, the associate curator of Renaissance and medi-

The Spanish Forger did not copy medieval works, but took elements from several different scenes and arranged them as he chose. His chief compositional and thematic scenes, Voelkle has determined, were five illustrated volumes on medieval and Renaissance life and culture written by Paul Lacroix and published in Paris between 1869 and 1882.

These books not only provided the forger with material, but by their popularity also created a market for his works. A widely popular exhibit of French primitive painting in 1904 no doubt helped the forger's business. In writing of that exhibit, at least one commentator warned of the fakes that were on the market.

The Morgan exhibit shows the source for each forgery and provides clear explanations of other techniques ranging from study of a painting's style to neutron autoradiography that Voelkle has used to determine that all the works in the exhibit are fakes.

Voelkle believes the forger was probably more than one person working from one Paris workshop. His mistakes in illustrating religious manuscripts show that his knowledge of liturgy was wanting, but that he could read some Latin.

One painting of chess players indicates that the forger did not understand chess. Beyond such scraps of information, the Spanish Forger remains a misnamed mystery.

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NEW PAINTINGS JUNE 1978

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JUNE 3-4, 1978

The Art Market in Paris

The Pitfalls of Seeking Out the Hidden Masterpiece

By Sourcine Melikian

PARIS, June 2 (IHT) — A new syndrome is currently affecting auction-room addicts. They are obsessed with the idea of missing the hidden masterpiece, the unsuspected Van Dyck faintly gleaming through a thick crust of black grime resulting from repeated bad varnishes compounded by layer upon layer of dust.

Given a good deal of psychological skill on the auctioneer's part, the Don't Miss It syndrome works miracles from the seller's stand point. On Wednesday at Drouot Rive Gauche it operated at its most subtle.

Some elementary procedures must be observed for the system to work smoothly. A catalog with a good reproduction of some old master painting on the glossy art-paper cover is desirable. It attracts attention and, above all, it has a soothing effect on the nervy non-professional buyer who will seldom venture to bid for paintings at mixed auctions of the ordinary Parisian kind that have no catalog.

On the other hand, the group of paintings laid on the block should be sufficiently small to keep a homely look and vaguely suggest that they have been haphazardly shoved into that particularly sale. If the catalog then goes on to "miscellaneous objects, lighting fixtures, clocks, pottery and furniture," the ideal scene is set.

Cheering Prices

Wednesday, the drama conducted by Eric Buffetaud began anante moderate with innocent drawings such as "Venus Mourning Adonis," French school, 19th century, in pen and ink (some tears) or a naive landscape in sepia. Black ink, and white chalk, signed by one Giraudet and dated 1896 — the latter trivial being wisely ignored by the expert. Robert Lebel, since it did not matter in the slightest where and when the daub had been committed. The prices, respectively 1,044 and 140 francs, were of the low kind that chases up the expectant discoverer of treasures-to-come.

They came, and what treasures they were! Heading the band was a painting titled "A Hermit Listening to the Angels' Concert." Indeed, a few youthful faces emerged out of a murky ground and a man with a wrinkled, bearded face and not much clothing on could be seen on one side of the composition. The musical instruments were somewhat dimly done and one just about enough detail to characterize

the style. Prudently, Lebel called it "Carrache (school of)" and volunteered no information on its period. That brought 1,160 francs!

Next came a rather interesting portrait of a woman which was easily datable thanks to the white dress with a very high waist fashionable in early 19th-century Europe under Napoleonic influence. The face was strikingly good. Ascribed to the Spanish school, it made 1,624 francs and may be rated a good buy.

Italy Upholds Jail for Writer

ROME, June 2 (AP) — A Rome court of appeals yesterday upheld a lower court verdict sentencing Oriana Fallaci, an Italian journalist, to four months in prison for declining to disclose the sources of a series of articles.

In her articles, Miss Fallaci maintained that contrary to police findings, leftist movie director Pier Paolo Pasolini was killed by a group of young hooligans in a prearranged plot, possibly prompted by rights.

Police investigators reported that Mr. Pasolini had been killed in a brawl during a homosexual tryst. Miss Fallaci insisted that she was bound by professional secrecy not to disclose her sources. The judges said that professional secrecy did not apply to the case.

A weird picture of the 19th century showing spectators looking down from the balcony of a theater, their faces lighted up by the stage lights coming from below, was laid on the block at 500 francs and within seconds leaped to 13,650 francs. A "old copy" of a man's head, 11 centimeters high, after El Greco, rose to a 1,160 francs — which is either crazy, if a copy, or dirt cheap, if actually El

Greco's, a highly improbable theory that must somehow have been adopted by the buyer.

The high point of the sale was reached with the scene showing "Hunters Halt by a Country Inn." The large painting was attributed to Jan van der Stooff — attributes meaning in auction-room jargon that the work vaguely reminds one of the aforesaid painter. Clumsily painted, the faces with stony expressions and the bodies a stiff a mannequins, outrageously cleaned up every dark effort, a French portrait of the 18th century seemed almost cheerful. The "Presumed Portrait of Mademoiselle de Blois, Daughter of Madame de Montespan" was noticeable chiefly for the dress of gleaming satin, big ribbons and other furbelows. An anonymous buyer, probably keen on 18th-century costume bought it for 5,200 francs.

As if this were a signal, bidders then went berserk. A weird picture of the 19th century showing spectators looking down from the balcony of a theater, their faces lighted up by the stage lights coming from below, was laid on the block at 500 francs and within seconds leaped to 13,650 francs. A "old copy" of a man's head, 11 centimeters high, after El Greco, rose to a 1,160 francs — which is either crazy, if a copy, or dirt cheap, if actually El

Chinese Aide to Turkey

ANKARA, June 2 (AP) — Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua will pay a four-day official visit to Turkey beginning June 11, the Foreign Ministry announced today. It will be the first visit here by a ranking Chinese official.

AUCTION SALES

PALAIS DES BEAUX-ARTS

Rue Royale, 10 - 1000 Brussels.

AUCTION: 13, 14 and 15 June 1978 at 2 p.m.

PICTURES

MARINE Watch — plates: "British and American Steam Navigation Co." etc. — Models of a Cutler, Thermometer ships, a workshop, Half-block model of the Empress of China, model of the "Imperatrice Josephine", etc.

ANTIQUE ARMS

Flintlock hunting rifles, Spall in Oifer, Barber London, Mousier in Cossis, Housin Hippberg — Pistols F. Mück in Prin, Fudemont, Fons, Le Lyon in Paris, A. Range, Liege, England, A. Jansen Brussels, etc. — Hunting shot-bow — Powder-flasks — travelling set (3 pieces) — stilets — daggers — Pistols G. Barlier, Mousberg — Knapsacks — holsters — Sabres (tassets, dragonets), light cavalry, marine — Short sword — Small scale model of a cannon — Telescope — Pikes — Suit of armor.

SCULPTURES OF PAUL DU BOIS</

BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JUNE 3-4, 1978

FINANCE

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Restructuring Seen

Banks to Roll Over Peru Debt

LIMA, June 2 (AP-DJ) — Peru's major international bank creditors have made an agreement in principle with Peru to roll over for six months interest payments totaling about \$180 million due on short-term debt, according to Economy and Finance Minister Javier Silva Ruetu.

He said government officials are working on a final contract with the banks to be signed soon and that would open the way for a restructuring of Peru's debts, currently an estimated \$5.5 billion.

Peru is committed to pay about \$1 billion in interest and principal on the debt this year. Central bankers said in late May they needed about \$260 million to complete 1978's obligations. Silva Ruetu, ac-

cording to Peru's official news agency, also revealed after a meeting with President Francisco Morales Bermudez yesterday that four Latin American nations and Spain have put up \$85 million in "credits" to help Peru with short-term liquidity problems. The details were not announced.

Silva Ruetu, a civilian recently appointed by the government to re-vitalize the economy, said the credits were granted after a May 29-30 meeting in Madrid of top banking officials from Venezuela, Brazil, Mexico, Argentina and Spain. Venezuela provided \$25 million, while the others each gave \$15 million.

Diplomatic and banking sources said that the final rollover agreement with more than 100 international banks could take some three

weeks more due to the paperwork involved.

Meanwhile, although Peru's military government appears to have narrowly escaped default on its international debts, industrialists here argue that a Peruvian default is already a fact.

Almost unnoticed amid the concern over the government's official debt, private industry slipped about \$130 million into arrears in its payments. Suppliers' credits to Peruvian companies have been cut off.

If all the payments due on interest and amortization had been made this year for official debt, the government would have used up 55 percent of the country's export income. Private industry's debt adds a further \$2 billion to the total.

Companies have trouble making payments even if they have enough cash in local currency to do so because the government siphons off more than 60 percent of the country's meager supply of hard currency for its own needs.

Peruvian manufacturers are dependent on imports for at least half of their raw materials. Even 60 percent of the material for locally made steel must be imported.

Many analysts argue that industry's default is potentially far more serious for Peru than a government default. Some companies are within weeks of running out of raw materials. Already 45 percent of the country's labor force of five million is without full-time employment. Of the workers with jobs, 31 percent are in factories, all of which are in cities — tinderboxes of social unrest.

Last week, army and police units in Lima and several other cities clashed with workers during a two-day general strike called to protest the government's elimination of subsidies on basic foodstuffs and its 60 percent boost in the price of gasoline. Both moves by the government, aimed at alleviating its own budget problems, came after wage earners had lost a fourth of their purchasing power to inflation in the first quarter of the year.

The government's monopolization of the country's foreign exchange has left industry scrambling for the \$1.5 billion in hard currency left over, according to a manufacturing executive, although "industry needs \$60 million a month for raw materials."

The banks that postponed the government's debt payments this year are expected to make a new loan in December with longer terms to cover the amount postponed, but only after Peru comes to a new understanding with the International Monetary Fund on how to manage its finances. The government also is expected to open negotiations soon with other governments and the World Bank in the so-called Paris Club to reschedule loans outstanding to those sources.

But many sources in Peru doubt that the Peruvian people will stand for any more severe austerity measures unless the government takes repressive measures.

Soviet Ruling May Place Tax On Foreigners

MOSCOW, June 2 (AP-DJ) — Foreign organizations and individuals could have to pay income taxes in the Soviet Union, for the first time, under a new law the Supreme Soviet Parliament passed earlier this month.

Western economic experts who studied the law said it appeared intended to give the Soviet authorities the legal basis for taxing foreigners on the principle of reciprocity and may be aimed at countries where the Soviet Union encounters particular tax difficulties.

The experts said the law appears to provide for a 40-percent tax on the income derived in the Soviet Union by locally based offices of foreign companies.

"We can now see the light at the end of the tunnel," the spokesman said. However, Josef Strel, president of the Federal Labor Institute in Bonn, said that one should not be misled by the sharp decline, as it has more to do with seasonal factors than an upswing in the West German economy, which he said still can not be detected.

Mr. Strel spoke of a "weary labor market," especially in industrial centers. He said the lowest unemployment decline, 6.7 percent, was in the heavily industrial state of North Rhine-Westphalia. The biggest drop, 13.3 percent, was in southern Bavaria, a region especially sensitive to seasonal factors, he said.

Unemployment is one of West Germany's most politically sensitive economic indicators. While the government was ebullient about the decline, spokesman for the opposition CDU-CSU coalition claimed that, seasonally adjusted, the number of unemployed still stood at over a million.

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was extremely pleased, especially with the pronounced decline in youth unemployment, which he said dropped at a 10 percent faster rate than the overall average. The nation's unemployment rate has been steadily declining since February, when it stood at 5.4 percent.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 2

| 12 Month Stock High Low Div. In \$ Yld. P/E | 12 Month Stock Sls. High Low Quot. Close | 12 Month Stock High Low Div. In \$ Yld. P/E | 12 Month Stock Sls. High Low Quot. Close | 12 Month Stock High Low Div. In \$ Yld. P/E | 12 Month Stock Sls. High Low Quot. Close | 12 Month Stock High Low Div. In \$ Yld. P/E | 12 Month Stock Sls. High Low Quot. Close |
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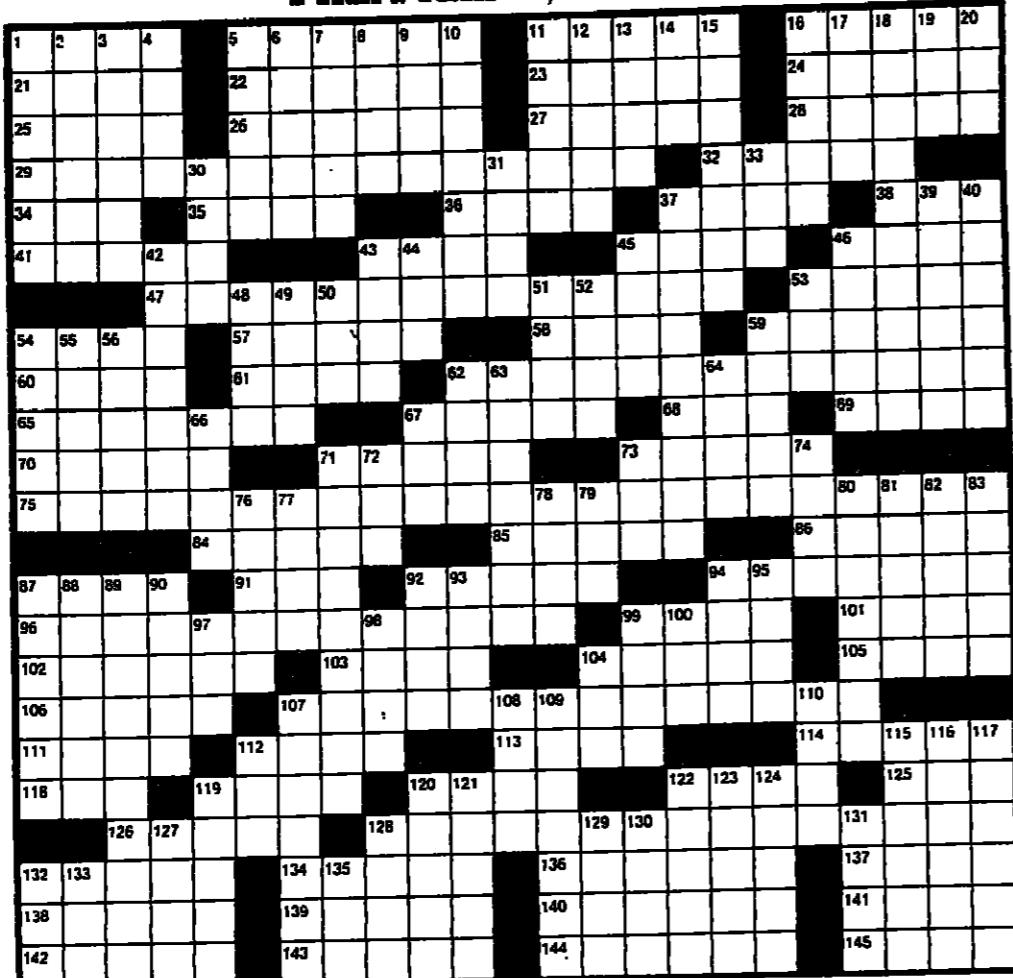
ACROSS

- Black Hawk's tribe
- Took on fuel
- Discomfort
- Kind of fish or cake
- Tupelo, e.g.
- Chemical weapon
- Beta's follower
- Lafitte's prize
- Recorded proceedings
- Relative of "We'll see"
- Alaska native
- Cordial herb
- Cool cat
- Don
- Suffix for cast
- Latin laborer
- Unpleasant look
- Prutheus's (her)
- Rise of national income
- Sharp scamps
- Lemons
- White-tailed bird
- Love, in Leon
- Coffee and tea
- Private chambers
- Eur. capital
- Czar's say-so
- in (inform)
- ... riches "hell":
- Million
- Jetty
- Essence
- Orpheus's route
- Potter, e.g.
- Curved
- Nigerian V.I.P.
- Argus had 100
- Girl in a pool
- Hawks or Thompson
- Magnificent unit

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

Film Flam By Chet Currier



Art Buchwald

Choosing Sides

WASHINGTON — It is sad to think that the cold war is heating up again just at the time President Carter is working on a new tough image. Some cynics believe that the president's advisers are using the Soviet and Cuban penchant for mischief in Africa as a way to keep Mr. Carter from sinking further in the popularity polls in the United States.

The problem with choosing Africa to rally around the president is that no one is quite sure who to root for and which side are the good guys and which are the bad.

Even Feebleman, the neighborhood leading hardliner, is confused.

"We've got to do something to stop the Soviets in Africa," Feebleman said. "After it's too late."

"Who says so?"

The guy whose name I can never pronounce, who is the president's national security adviser.

"I know who you mean. What should we do?"

"We have to shore up the dictators who are on our side so the dictators on their side don't take over."

* * *

"Right," I said, "but who are the dictators on our side?"

"We won't know until the Soviets stop giving aid to the other side. I think they're supporting the people's rebels, and our guys are supporting the people's liberation forces."

"No, you're wrong," I told Feebleman. "The people's rebels are on our side and the people's liberation forces are the Commies."

Italian Boat Incident

ISLAND OF LAMPEDUSA, Sicily, June 2 (AP) — Operators of a fishing boat from this island near the coast of Tunisia yesterday reported that they were fired on by a Tunisian vessel which seized three other Italian boats. There have been frequent disputes over territorial waters between Italy and Tunisia.

AMERICA CALLING

MESSAGES, June 3, 1978
CEP20K JMG1H8 JLB75P
LBAZER LBL1H8 MBL1H8
QPV1H8 SAW1H8

MESSAGES, June 2, 1978
CHAS2H8 DESS2H8 MBS1H8
PBM33R SW531NC WAJ028
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ANNOUNCEMENTS

SUN. N.Y. TIMES, jet Euro-delivery, Box 86, Mechelen, Belgium. Tel. 032-1521043. AA in English daily. Posts Tel. 551-380/325-7500.

ART

NANE STERN, 25 ave. de Tournai, Paris 7th, Tel. 705-0846. Continuation of exhibition of drawings, 28 May-1 July. From 8:30 to 8:30 p.m. through Saturday, 3 p.m. to 8:30 p.m.

GROSVENOR HOUSE ANTIQUE, Fair Park Lane, London W1, Tel. 3-922-2411. 11 June-5 July. From 10 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Closed Sunday. Admission £1.50 including illustrated handbook.

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